

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHOAN

EVEN the woman who despises flattery likes to have her sleeve puffed.

The diplomatic and consular service of the United States costs the country only \$500,000 a year.

A NEW YORK exchange has an editorial under the caption, "Give McKane a Chance." It appears that McKane "took chances" and now suffers the result.

EACH man's life is a unity. There is an underlying principle which explains both his private and public life, and until we apprehend that we do not know the man.

"HUNDREDS of patents are expiring nowadays." Now the ordinary layman can make his own tackhammer, bootjack, and rip-saw, handy tool combination that never would work in effective union.

CARLYLE speaks of "the divine relation which in all times unites a great man to other men." It is only as we perceive this relation and recognize its immense significance that we can ever truly honor humanity or estimate the real value of its highest manifestations.

A LADY in England has published a book in which she demonstrated to her own satisfaction that woman is superior to man. It is a serious reflection upon the chivalry of the Englishmen that they have to be argued with before conceding any such proposition. There has never been a time in the history of this country when the superiority of woman was not freely and candidly admitted.

It is not sincerity that leads men to be rude and blunt, thoughtless and unkind. Let no one lay this flattering question to his soul. Very often it is a simple egotism that is so full of self and its own concerns that it hastens to force them upon other persons quite unnecessarily. Every thought, however crude, must be uttered; every opinion, however shallow, must be aired; every difference of taste or sentiment or idea must be emphasized, and all in the much-abused name of sincerity.

THERE is cause for American pride in the message cabled from Rio de Janeiro by a British subject to a member of the British Parliament. "The American navy is rendering the necessary assistance in landing the sick and supplying with water. Our navy refuses to grant such assistance. Can you do anything in our behalf?" Admiral Benham acted like a true American sailor and won golden opinions from all sorts of people. The law of humanity rather than the law of nations is his guide. He deserves the thanks of Congress. He already has those of the people.

It is scarcely possible that there can be a collusion among the bidders for the World's Fair buildings, but most people will find it hard to believe that the structures which cost \$20,000,000 to erect are now worth only \$15,160—the amount of the highest bid. Thousands of tons of wrought iron, millions of feet of the best lumber, billions of nails, acres of glass, square miles of tin—all going for \$15,000. Why, the very hinges on the doors are worth more. The expense of demolition may be heavy, but it is beyond belief that it should be so great as to wipe out the entire value of enough building material to construct a city as big as Toledo. It is incredible.

A YOUNG man at Hazleton, Pa., who tried an experiment with a mouse and a young woman's social club has given to the world an astonishing reversal of the familiar error that all women, like all elephants, are afraid of mice. This young man dropped his mouse upon the floor of a crowded club-room and then awaited developments. He did not have long to wait. One of the young women had seen him in the ill-intentioned act. She promptly killed the mouse and then thrashed the young man, afterward throwing him down a flight of stairs. He alighted with two broken ribs, an unhandsome face, and a new theory of women and mice which may be divined from this truthful narrative.

IS THE cold bath of English educated people, that for two generations has been almost a religion among them, getting to be a thing of the past? Fifteen years ago, a great London physician preached that the next best thing to a cold bath before breakfast is a very hot one. The Sybarite who still believed in the tonic virtues of cold water compromised between breaking the ice of a morning and a comfortable hot bath, by one in lukewarm water, a form of fortification, for scientific reasons, far more perilous than very hot or very cold bathing, but the "rational voluptuary" now finds himself in hot water every morning, and is a happier and healthier man in consequence. In Japan they long ago discovered the sovereign virtues of hot water. Much of the healthfulness of the Japanese is due to their habitual use of very hot water; they dabble their bodies in water at one hundred and four degrees Fahrenheit, and on particular occasions they go into baths heated up to one hundred and fifty-eight degrees, hot enough to stew a pear or cook an egg, and

enough, one would suppose, to parboil any ordinary human being.

EDWIN ATKINSON strongly recommends lentils as a cheap and nourishing food which is largely used by the peasantry of Europe. It is a kind of pea or bean less palatable than beans, and, therefore, in Europe, restricted in use to the poorer classes, who cannot afford beans. At present lentils, when procurable here, bring nearly or quite as much as do beans. There is no reason in the United States why people should give up using beans. For the nutrition which they contain they are the cheapest food that can be purchased, and also one of the best. We use more potatoes than any other people in proportion to population. Considering the waste of the potato in preparing, it is the common food that costs most for the nutrition it gives, and that, too, of the poorest quality, as the potato, excepting its water, is mainly carbon. It is possible that as some prefer peas to beans as food there may be others who will prefer lentils to either, and for any one change from beans to some other vegetable like it in nutritive value is often desirable.

"WHAT gloomy weather," remarked Queen Victoria. "Your Majesty, it is always fine where you are," replied Lord Rosebery. This, according to a London correspondent, is the way in which the English premier of today captured the affectionate regard of the Queen several years ago. "She never forgot the neat compliment," he says in concluding the anecdote. The Queen must be easily impressed. If Rosebery had been the first man to turn this particular compliment, he would have been entitled to some credit for it. If he were even the millionth man to do so, it might be considered a creditable performance from an English standpoint. But the phase is as old as humanity. Adam repeated it to Eve in the Garden of Eden; Jacob got it off to Rachel; Cleopatra heard it from the lips of Antony. All over the world, in all nations, in all civilization, it is an old standby. If Rosebery had the assurance to pass it off as original he need never fear nervous prostration. If the Queen was tickled by it she needs a conservator. It is possible, however, that no reproach rests on either party. Perhaps—very probably, in fact—the correspondent simply lied.

SOME of the medical "experts" who have been cutting a wide swath in criminal trials lately may be able to give an explanation of a singular phenomenon that accompanies the detection or the arrest of "respectable" rascals. Defaulting bank cashiers, embezzling bookkeepers, defeated Napoleons of finance, unlucky political bosses—all are "completely prostrated" when they are found out. Why don't their nerves occasionally give way while they are carrying on their rascality undetected? Why does the Sunday-school superintendent who has been systematically robbing a bank for years go about with his nose in the air and enjoy life to the utmost, only to be "completely prostrated" and repentant when he is detected? Why should Boss McKane's nerves give way when he is judicially pronounced a scoundrel—a fact that he and everyone else has been aware of for years? Why will a sanctimonious knave rob widows and orphans without any compunction and yet collapse utterly when the law brings him to book? Is hypocrisy always cowardly, or do respectable thieves always delude themselves into the belief that they are doing nothing wrong, and suffer collapse when they find that they are common criminals after all?

POET COLERIDGE'S COTTAGE.

Will Be Preserved for the Visits of Numerous Devotees in the Future.

All who have enjoyed the poetic charm of "Christabel" and pondered over the hidden allegory of the "Ancient Mariner" will be interested in the movement for the preservation of Coleridge's historic cottage in the quiet Somersetshire village of Nether Stowey.



COLERIDGE'S COTTAGE AT NETHER STOWEY.

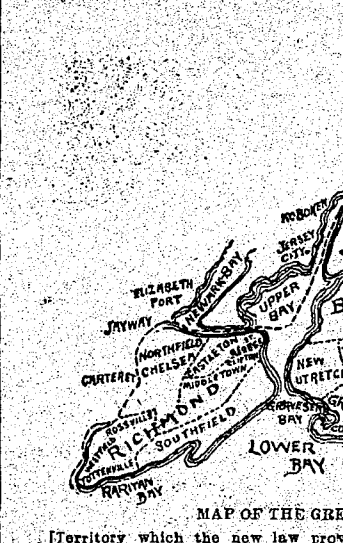
Stowey. The inscribed tablet which it was recently proposed to put on the cottage has just been placed there. A hundred years ago Nether Stowey was probably a larger, as it certainly was a more important, place than it now is. It was then a market town and is now a village. If any one lingers in the street of Nether Stowey to-day, says the London Queen, it is some stranger who stops before an inn near the western end of the village, not a little surprised to find that this queer little place was for nearly three years the abode of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. When Coleridge took it and when he left it was just a laborer's cottage. The front door, impinged, as it does now, on the street, and a little tavern over the way enabled the poet to lounge out in slippers for a possibly comforting but very prosaic pint of beer. The landscape of the neighborhood is closely reflected in Coleridge's verse, and here, it is not difficult to be persuaded, may be found the identical "green and silent spot, amid the hills, a small and silent dell," of which the poet wrote so exquisitely in April, 1798.

A CITY OF 10,000,000.

That's What New York Is Now Settling Out to Become.

The greater New York bill is now a law and the metropolis is on the way toward becoming the second city in the world and perhaps in half a century the most populous city beneath the sun. The bill merely permits a vote of the people in New York, Brooklyn, and outlying towns and villages as to whether they shall become part and parcel of New York politically as they are now commercially. The names of the communities which it is proposed to consolidate are: besides Brooklyn and New York, Long Island City, the towns of Westchester, Flushing, Newtown and Jamaica, portions of the towns of East Chester, Pelham and Hempstead and Richmond County. Next fall the people of these places will vote on the question, and if it be decided to consolidate legislation looking to that end will be enacted.

Gov. Flower is very enthusiastic over the measure and after he signed it he said: "What a magnificent municipality we shall have if the plan this bill contemplates is realized. I expect that within a short time after the articles of incorporation are signed we shall see three, four or five new bridges connecting New York and Brooklyn; yes, and Long Island City and the Jersey shore with us. Consolidation will hasten the day when we shall have the most perfect system of rapid transit that can be conceived by mortal man. We shall have trains whirling us up to



MAP OF THE GREATER NEW YORK.

[Territory which the new law provides shall be within the corporation.]

Harlem in a few minutes, instead of an hour or more, and Brooklyn suburbs can be reached in half an hour, instead of two or three hours, as now.

"With a bound New York's population will be increased from about 1,900,000 to 3,000,000, which will make her the second city in point of population in the world. Within the next fifty years, should she continue her present rate of growth, her population will be nearly or quite 10,000,000."

WILD BILL A SOLID MAN.

The Body of the Famous Desperado Turned to Stone Long Ago.

The climate of Colorado is so exceedingly dry in the greater portion of the State that ordinary objects, such as potatoes, vegetables of various sorts, and even small animals, petrify when covered with sand. A considerable source of revenue to the guides and vendors in the Grand Canyon and other famous resorts is the sale of petrified wood and other material to tourists. Human bodies have been known to undergo the petrifying process in numerous instances. The body of Wild Bill, the famous desperado, is to-day solid stone. He was buried in a sandy country, near Telluride, and the Washington Post says that about four years ago his friends decided to put up a monument to his memory. They went out to his grave, which is in the open prairie, and one of the party, an old prospector, was taken along to exactly locate where he was buried. The sand had shifted and blown in great heaps, so it does all through that country, and the scout had a good deal of difficulty in absolutely locating the spot. Finally he struck a mound that he said had Wild Bill under it. Owing to the uncertainty of the situation and his hesitancy, the party decided to dig down and see whether he was right. They didn't want to put a monument over a sand heap unless it had Wild Bill under it. So they dug down. Presently the spade ran into a rock—a scarce thing in that country. They shoveled all around it and soon revealed the petrified image of Wild Bill, as perfect as the day he died, with not a trace of decomposition. Even the clothes and shoes were turned to stone. Some of the party wanted to take the body up for purposes of exhibition. But one of Bill's old pals, Shorty Jake, as he was called, remarked that the first man who tried to do so would find a bed in the hole that Bill filled. So the idea was abandoned. But if some adventurous museum man wants the greatest drawing card on earth he can find it under Wild Bill's tombstone.

Very Hard Steel.

The strong-rooms of a safety-deposit company in London are constructed throughout of steel, the doors being faced further with a solid plate half an inch thick, of patent compound safe steel. What kind of material this compound safe steel is may be gathered from a description of a recent drilling test.

The position of the holes was selected variously at random, and the steel used in the drills was ordinary high-class Sheffield steel. Subsequently Styrian and Muesel's self-hardening steel were also tried. The drills were first tried with a temper corresponding to the usual "purple" for drilling iron. Later some were tried of a very stiff, strong form, completely hardened by being plunged in cold water and untempered in any way. This condition corresponds to that of the tools found most suitable for cutting chilled iron. Other drills were tried, ranging through all degrees of hardness from that last described down to the softest "blue" temper for cutting iron. The drills were lubricated by petroleum oil chiefly, but in the course of the trials other lubricants were used, such as water, spirits of turpentine, paraffine, malt, vinegar, acetic acid, lemon juice, solution of soap and vegetable oil. The results were in one case uniform; no single plate proved penetrable. The hard drills crumpled up under the pressure whenever they came in contact with the hard steel lamination, while the drills of the softer class were turned up or burned by abrasion. No matter what lubricant was tried the result was the same. With such a material as this in the market the "cracking" of safes is likely to become a decayed industry.—Chicago Saturday Record.

Tea-Drinking.

Tea-drinking among men has all at once excited discussion. But it does not appear to be known, says a

contemporary, that nearly all men of literary habits who exhaust nerve force take to tea-drinking. Edwin Booth used to have a pot of tea simmering in his stage dressing-room. Preachers, orators, and lawyers find a cup of strong tea the gentlest and most harmless of brain braces, and it has no reaction. The reason why young men affect to despise tea-drinking is that they associate it with declining power and old women. But the truth is that tea, if of a pure kind and properly "drawn," is about as innocuous and pleasant a stimulant as a young man can resort to after a long war of a great deal of emotional or intellectual force. It can be made to take the place of champagne and asinine, the coming race would be better off. Some of our restaurants have taken to furnishing the extra tea that is served a la Russe—that is, without milk, but with the addition of a slice of lemon.

She Got the Worst of It.

There was but one vacant seat in the car on the elevated road, and it was next to a woman, not handsome, but highly dressed. A middle-aged man entered, and on seeing him, at the vacant seat she put her muff in it. Observing her little game, he sauntered aimlessly along, and sat on the roll of fur. Her indignation and surprise knew no bounds, and she looked around the car for sympathy, but everybody seemed to be on the side of the man, who never cracked a smile, nor showed by any sign that he knew what he had done. A salt bottle in the muff got the worst of the incident, and the car was filled with a highly ammoniated odor for the next hour. Somehow or other people like to see an impolite and shrewish woman get the worst of it. In this case, there was a great deal of quiet laughter among the passengers who witnessed the affair, and more than one was heard to remark that it served her right.—New York Herald.

Big Enough.

In Mrs. Laura E. Richards' delightful picture of child-life, entitled, "When 'Was Your Age,' are descriptions of the little ones, who are now the grown-up daughters of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. Of "Flossy" she writes:

If Julia was like Milton's "Penseroso," Flossy was the "Allegro" in person, or like Wordsworth's maiden, A dancing shape, an image gay, To haunt, to startle, and to waylay.

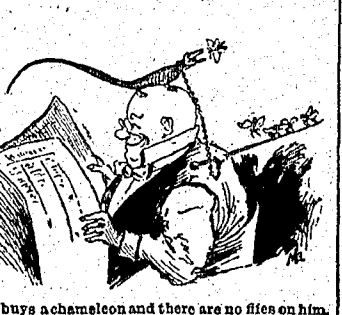
She was very small as a child. One day a lady, not knowing that the little girl was within hearing, said to her mother:

"What a pretty Flossy is so small!"

"I'm big inside!" cried a little angry voice at her elbow, and there was Flossy, swelling with rage like an offended bantam.

And she was big inside; her lively, active spirit seemed to break through the little body and carry it along in spite of itself. Sometimes it was an impish spirit; always it was an enterprising one.

THE USE OF THE CHAMELEON.



Mr. Snorkin is bothered by Florida flies. He buys a chameleon and there are no flies on him.—Halla.

SNAIL FARMS.

SNAILS BECOMING A POPULAR DISH IN NEW YORK.

A Hotel Keeper Says That Fortunes May Be Made in Raising Them—Their Cultivation Abroad.

"It is surprising," said the proprietor of a well-known New York restaurant to a Tribune reporter a few days ago, "how many snails are eaten in this city. I remember well the first time we added them to our bill of fare, not many years ago. We cooked them that day after day, displayed the fact in large letters on our bills of fare, but it was all in vain. The patrons of the house seemed afraid to try them. We lost considerable money in our efforts to introduce them to New York. At first they remained on our hands, and day after day we were obliged to throw our supply into the waste barrels to be carried away as food for animals. But it is different now. People seem to have overcome their prejudices, and snails in various forms are ordered so frequently that we have ceased to be surprised. I do not doubt at all that they will become a favorite dish among New Yorkers. Fortunes, in fact, may be made by their cultivation, and the enterprising Americans who begin 'farming' them now will be certain of large incomes from this industry in a few years. It will then be unnecessary to import them, as we do now, almost exclusively. Many of the snails to be found in the restaurants of New York and on the tables of some private families are imported from France and Switzerland.

"In the Canton of Zurich, Switzerland," added the hotel man, "a number of peasants have established large snail farms from which they derive handsome incomes. Soft land, covered not too thickly with trees, is the favorite breeding place for these little horned animals. The trees and shade must not be too thick, because the uncovered snails will die in great quantities in the autumn and early winter. In the sun they usually get large, handsome, white-shelled houses, and the snails with such coverings are always the best. The earth should contain a good percentage of lime or chalk, so that the snails can easily get material for their houses. Neither should the earth be what we call 'fat.' If the earth does not contain sufficient lime, the farmers should sprinkle it with burned chalk or sand. The snails lay their eggs in May. To keep them from running away from the farm there should be a wooden fence about two feet high built about it. On the fence iron-vitriol or some bad-smelling oil should be sprinkled. It is not a bad idea, either, to surround the fence with nails placed closely together, as this will prevent the snails from crawling over.

"As a rule one can raise 500 snails to a square metre of earth. One person can easily raise 20,000 to 25,000 snails on fifty square metres. The space, however, must not be too cramped. When the snails are too hotly snails like to conceal themselves. It is, therefore, necessary to provide hiding places, so to speak. Moss along the fence about the snail park and low sheds made by placing boards over a framework are to be recommended for this purpose.

"The best food for snails is salad, cabbage, kitchen waste, nettles and dandelions. In dry weather they eat nothing, but as soon as it rains they seem to become hungry and seek food. If the food is not at hand when they want it they will try in every way to escape from their bounds. White-leaved weeds seem to satisfy them also. If the farmers wish to make them very fat they sprinkle some kind of meal on the leaves which they eat.

"In the beginning of Autumn—about the end of August or the first of September—the farmer strews the entire snail park with moss. It must not be too thick, or the snails will smother. The snails must be kept at this time of the year, and remain there until they are wanted. When they are covered with their shells they are sorted out, according to size and quality. If they have finely rounded or vaulted houses, which shine in the sunlight, then they are nice and fat, and the purchaser can tell that he has good ware.

"They are packed in boxes containing from 1,000 to 5,000 for shipment. Hay, or some other soft, loose material, is used to keep them apart. They can stand cold better than heat. If it becomes too warm for them they will open their shells and burst the strongest box.

"A different method of raising snails is used in parts of Bavaria. There they have as much freedom as possible until the fall. Then they are picked up by the children or servants of the farmer and thrown into a deep hole. Grain is put in the hole, and they feed on this until they become fat enough to be sold. This is generally in the spring.

Capuchin Order raise large quantities of snails.

"Americans have not begun to pay much attention to their cultivation as yet, but fortunes await those who begin at the proper time. The snail as a delicacy has come to stay, and will become more and more popular every year with the New York gourmands."

Lucky Incendiarism.

"The destruction of the Fair building by fire is regrettable from an artistic or sentimental standpoint," said Mr. John D. Hamlin of Chicago at the Arlington, "but it was very lucky for the stockholders. The buildings were fully insured, or nearly so. If they had remained standing they would have been nearly a dead weight upon their owners. They could not have been sold for the cost of the lumber in them, and as revenue producers they would have been very expensive failures. As it is, the stockholders will get something like their approximate value. One or two attempts to fire the remaining buildings have been made. Of course there have been ugly rumors. There always are in such cases, but wise men take no stock in them. There is one thing about Chicago that the outside world does not

appreciate. Every man, woman and child in it is heartily tired of Columbus and everything that has the Columbus tang. Steel Mackay's latest enterprise, the 'Scentorium,' a successor to his uncompleted 'Spectatorium,' has failed, because it gave scenes from the life of Columbus, including, of course, the inevitable landing and meeting with the awe-stricken but joyful Indians. The people simply would not pay to see it."—[Washington Star.

A FAMOUS FLOWER.

Wholesale Destruction of Edelweiss Stopped in Switzerland.

Every traveler in Switzerland is familiar with the tender star-shaped flowers of this curious plant, whose sage green blossoms are stuck into the hat of every guide and collected with rare ingenuity by the importunate little rascals who race the carriages on the road, or start out like rabbits from the bushes as the pedestrian begins his solitary climb. The plant is scarce and very partial. It is found in the Engadine, seldom in the Bernese Oberland, and has particular corners and mountains that it loves to affect. This scarcity and partiality gave to the edelweiss a somewhat unhealthy notoriety, according to the Philadelphia Times. The rarer it becomes the more ambitious were the excursionists to obtain a sprig. Some years ago every cockney hat was adorned with the curious bloom, feathered, as its botanical name applies, like an old man's beard, and it was no longer a sign of patience and endurance to wear this pretty badge that hitherto had denoted a long climb and a patient search. When tourists began to brand their alpenstocks down in the valley with the name of a mountain whose base they touched, but whose top they never attempted to reach, then was edelweiss sold by the handful at Interlaken, Chamounix and Grindelwald, and the guides, porters and boys were tempted to rifle the mountains of their peerless flowers. When the rage for art greens came upon us in full force aesthetic young ladies flattered themselves that a wreath of these soft petals would look becoming in the hair, and some went so far as to appear at fancy balls in the character of 'The Alps' smothered in edelweiss.

As for the flower itself, it refused to be in any way gracious at the touch of the botanist and sternly declined to be transplanted. The more obstinate was the edelweiss the more determined became the florists, and they purchased it by the root, carefully tended it during the journey home, nursed it across the sea, watered it at every railway station and handed it to the family gardener in order to hear in a few days that the plant, sickening and sighing for its mountain home, had refused to exist in England with the aid of any artificial process. There have been only one or two rare and exceptional cases where the edelweiss was induced to live and give forth flowers in England, and then the seed was only obtained by a system of nursing that would have worn out the majority of botanists.

At last the Swiss government determined to put down by law the wholesale destruction of this popular flower. It was rapidly disappearing altogether from the country when an enactment made it penal to take a plant up by the root. The dignity and importance of legislation gave a new impetus to the interest that was attached to the plant, and going in search of the edelweiss became as attractive a source of danger as any to be found in Switzerland. Unaccompanied by guides, and straying from the beaten tracks, more than one tourist has risked his life, and several have been killed in the quest.—[Washington Star.

Bird Butchery.

Over five million birds are massacred each year to plume the hats of womankind. Terns from Cape Cod, black partridges, hoopoes, golden orioles and blue jays, pretty kittiwakes from Sunday Island, egrets and herons from our southland and bobolinks and rail birds from our own fields and woods are murdered to feed the female passion for display. The women of the period will hoot at the Tamil and the Sinailese for slitting their nostrils for the insertion of jewelry, but they will kill and mutilate harmless carolers that plumes may dance from their bonnets.

In the case of the kittiwake, the plumage is taken at a season when the birds have hardly learned to fly, and it is usual to tear off the wings while the bird lives. Then there is another side to the question. A great deal of arsenic is used in the preparation of these feathers, and the eyes and nostrils of the wearers are exposed to danger. A more important aspect of the case is that all life depends on vegetable life, and Michellet declares there can be no vegetable life without bird life.—[Washington Star.

What Is the Attraction?

One of the curious conundrums of human nature is the attraction that hardened ruffians and scoundrels possess for women. Its existence is unquestionable. Never a burglar, a dealer, or villain of any stripe is brought to justice, but he at once becomes an object of admiration for some women, and these often refined and lady-like women. A striking instance occurred at Dubuque, Iowa, the other day. Hugh Robbards has been convicted of robbery and murder and sentenced to life imprisonment. As he left the court room Mrs. May Fanning, a widow, who is employed as clerk in the sheriff's office, rushed up to him, handed him a bank note and a basket of fruit, and kissed him tenderly. In the basket was a note, telling him that he had a friend who would never forsake him, signed, "Your Loving May." She had never seen him until he was brought to trial. What is the charm?—[New Orleans Picayune.

Switchmen in Saxony consider themselves well paid with \$178 a year.

A female tack maker in France is fortunate if she makes \$1.16 per week.

"ASH BARREL JIMMY."

The Salvation Army's First Convert in the United States.

The first Salvation Army convert in America is still living and serving the army in Boston. His conversion was brought about by Commissioner Railton, then in command of a band of the American forces of the army, and Supt. Thomas Byrnes, of the New York police, as an inspector of police at the time, early in 1880. James Kemp, or "Ashbarrel Jimmy," as he is more commonly called,



HOW "ASH BARREL JIMMY" WAS FOUND.

was born in England and was early left an orphan. His childhood was spent on the London streets and before the age of 10 he was arrested for drunkenness and sent to prison. At 17 he was sent to this country and in New York soon became identified with the worst element of the city. He became a thief and a drunkard and about half his time was spent in prison. He also joined the notorious Whyo gang, a company of robbers and garrotes.

In March, 1880, the Salvation Army came to New York and began to hold their meetings. Jimmy thought it would be great sport to go and see them, finding an admission fee was charged at their meeting, concluded to spend the little money in his possession for drink. Accordingly he got drunk. His companions painted his face and rolled him in sawdust and then kicked him out of the saloon. As he tumbled into the street his hat blew off and, in his efforts to get it again, Jimmy fell into an ash barrel head first. There he stuck and there the police found him. They could not get him out, so he was dragged by the feet to the station house still in the barrel, yelling at the top of his lungs.

When Jimmy was brought before the judge he was a sorry sight. His face was cut and bleeding, the paint and sawdust still covered it, and his clothes were in rags. The judge would have condemned him to Blackwell's Island, but Inspector Byrnes pleaded for him and suggested that he be turned over to the Salvation Army that they might see whether they could do anything with him. The judge consented and Jimmy was allowed to go, on condition of attending their meetings. He went to their hall, but a policeman there refused to let him enter and knocked him down with a club. Commissioner Railton, of the army, went to Jimmy's assistance and he was brought into the hall. In time he was converted. He has persevered, and to-day the Salvation Army has no more zealous or trustworthy member than "Ashbarrel Jimmy."

LIVING IN A TRUNK.

How an Impoverished Actor Thus Existence for Two Weeks.

"Speaking of actors living in their trunks," said a well-known player recently, "I have a friend who actually performed that feat. He took an attic room in a New York lodging house for the summer. Long before he got an engagement his money gave out. He stood off his landlady for three weeks. At last she learned that he had been taking out his clothes, one piece at a time, and pawing them and that his trunk was empty. So she ordered him out. She gave him the privilege of removing his trunk by night, as he had to do the moving himself. He told her he was going to Hoboken.

"The next morning his trunk was gone and she let the room to another lodger. She never knew it, but he had merely taken his trunk up through the hatchway to the roof.



IN THE TRUNK ON RAINY NIGHTS.

He lined it with old wrapping paper and he slept in it nights, being a short man and used to sleeping with his knees bent. He kept the cover down in the daytime and open at night. On rainy nights he put up his umbrella, which was large enough to cover the whole trunk. He came and went to his lodgings by the fire escape of the next house, always arriving after dark and departing at the first sign of dawn.

"He used to say that the fine view made up for the discomforts he underwent in his elevated quarters. He occupied this lodging for two weeks, at the end of which time he got an engagement. He's now drawing \$125 a week and the whole country would recognize his name if I were to give it away."

United in Misfortune.

Tramp—Give me a dime, please. I haven't had anything to eat in three days.

Citizen—Shake, old man. My wife's been doing the cooking, too, about that long.—Detroit Free Press.

The peacock throne of Shah Jehan was valued at \$30,000,000, his crown at \$12,000,000, and when he died \$150,000,000 in gems was found in his treasury.

A fascinating dollhouse that was a wooden box a month ago is about 3 feet long and 11 feet wide, says an exchange. It cost a quarter of a dollar. The lid was put on hinges, and when the box is stood upon end it forms the door or side of the house that can be set wide open. Two shelves are fitted in for floors; and four holes were cut for windows on each floor. These are filled in with window glass found about the house. The outside of the house is painted a warm yellow, with white around the windows. The walls are covered with old blue cartridge paper, with a frieze of pale-yellow roses and other patterns on the second-story. The floor paper was found in the home, too, but books and samples are often given away by dealers in wall paper. If paper is not to be had without an outlay, cover the walls with pale tinted silesia or cambric, with a little frill at the top. Fasten to the wall with tacks. Then add little curtains of lace or cheesecloth and make rugs or carpets of bits of old carpet or heavy cloth. A piece of plush of olive or cardinal, with a wide border of another darker color, would make a rich looking carpet.—Exchange.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1894.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Vote the republican ticket.

The eggs are now being laid every day, from which republican roosters will be hatched for the fall elections.

The township records were never in better shape than now, under the pen and care of George W. Comer. See that his re-election is made certain.

The republicans all over the country are electing republican township officers. The republicans of Crawford county should follow suit.

That Victor Sorenson will make a first-class Commissioner of Highways, with an honest and economical expenditure, is conceded by all. Vote for Sorenson.

E. W. Bell is the nominee for School Inspector, a representative young republican, well known, popular and progressive. A vote for Er is all right.

But little attention is usually given to the nominations for Constable. This year, the republicans have changed the rule and put on the ticket a competent man to transact any business which may be put in their hands. They should be elected.

For Members of the Board of Review, E. H. Wainwright and J. K. Merz will prove satisfactory. Being well acquainted with the property of the township and thoroughly independent men, they will do their duty without fear or favor. Vote for them.

D. S. Waldron is nominated to succeed himself as Justice of the Peace. Though he has given but little attention to the judicial duties of the office during his term, his fitness and ability is recognized and his careful work as member of the township board, commends him to the consideration of every voter having the welfare of the town at heart.

Not only does everyone know that the township funds are safe in the hands of Marins Hanson, but they know that by his activity and push even the hard times of the past winter did not prevent his returning a less percentage of unpaid tax to the County Treasurer than has been done for years. He is the kind of an officer we want. Make his election as near unanimous as possible.

The time has come for republicans to lay aside all personal preference and move in solid phalanx for the election of the entire republican ticket. It is perfectly proper for any elector to honestly criticize the acts of any of our public servants and to freely express his preference of candidates for nomination to any office and to urge their nomination at the primaries, but, after the primaries have been held and the majority of the party have placed a ticket in the field, he holds it to be the duty of every member of the party to give that ticket loyal support, unless it should happen that, in some way, an unworthy or unfit candidate should be nominated. Fortunately for this year, the republicans of Grayling need no defense on any personal ground, for any candidate. Every candidate on the ticket is a worthy man, holding and deserving the respect and confidence of the community, and with the natural republican majority of this township, every man on the ticket should be elected. Vote the Republican ticket, and vote it straight.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

During the past year, there have been honest differences of opinion, relating to the action of the township board, and of the supervisor at its head, especially referring to the expenditure of money for sewerage and for fire protection, and for his action regarding the Jackson defalcation. At this time, the AVAVALANCHE does not propose to discuss those questions from either side, but does say that the most extreme critics or opponents dare not charge any improper or dishonest action for any personal gain, but, on the contrary, concede the action taken has been as the Supervisor and Board believed to be the will of the majority of our citizens and for their best interests. The mistakes of an honest man may be readily condoned. In the position of Supervisor, no man is so wise as to suit all; and none will deny that the ability of Mr. Manwaring is above the average; that his integrity is unquestioned; that the experience of the past year will benefit him and the town, if continued; that no man has been nominated who will be liable to do better, and may do much worse; and that the usage of the party should give him the second nomination. For these reasons, and many others, we urge every republican in Grayling to cast his vote next Monday for the re-election of Supervisor Manwaring.

FRUIT BULLETINS.

Without Money But Beyond Price.

The State Agricultural College has just issued a volume under the above name, from the Horticultural Department of the Experiment Station, which cannot fail to be of interest, and will certainly be of value, to every farmer and fruit grower of the State, who is fortunate enough to secure a copy, and who carries out the directions there given, in the care of his fruit gardens and orchards.

It really contains four bulletins, one of which alone is well worth the price of a year's subscription to this paper, but by a special arrangement with the College authorities we are able to offer the four, in one neatly bound volume, to any of our subscribers, residing in the State of Michigan, who will comply with the conditions named later on, and who in writing for the book states that he is a subscriber to the CRAWFORD CO. AVAVALANCHE.

While they can be secured without money, every one who obtains a copy will find them beyond price. The bulletins are a continuation of the series begun in 1885, and are numbered consecutively from 103 to 106.

Bulletin 103 is an elaborate symposium upon Peach and Plum Culture in Michigan, by the Horticulturist of the Station, L. E. Taft. It discusses in an interesting manner the natural conditions that give Michigan its present standing as a fruit-growing State, and indicates the localities best adapted to the successful cultivation of the above-named fruits. Since so much depends upon the soil, exposure, elevation and other surroundings, a considerable space is very properly devoted to those subjects. We learn from this bulletin that the Michigan Peach Belt extends along the shore of Lake Michigan, from the south of St. Joseph well to the north of Charlevoix, and varies in width from ten to thirty miles; here peaches can be grown with success in almost any elevated spot. Near the lake, however, the conditions are so favorable, owing to the ameliorating influence of the open waters of Lake Michigan, that in many sections success has been obtained in localities where the land is quite low and level. Away from the lake in the interior counties, notably Lenawee, Washtenaw, Hillsdale, Jackson, Calhoun, Clinton and Kent, and in favorable locations in others, good results have been obtained with this delicate crop, when it has been cared for intelligently. The methods of handling the orchards recommended, are based upon actual experience at the college, and are those practiced by our most successful fruit-growers. The preparation of the ground, the nursery culture of the trees, the planting and pruning of the orchards and their after cultivation are discussed at length. The different methods of pruning the trees are illustrated by photographs of actual trees varying from one to five years of age. The matters of manures and fertilizers is also given considerable attention. The conclusion is that, while decomposed stable manure is excellent as a fertilizer, it is likely to produce a late growth, and that the trees, as well as the fruit buds, are more likely to be injured by the winter than when chemical fertilizers are used. The nature of the different materials needed by the trees receives attention and formulae for mixing the fertilizers are given.

The list of varieties recommended have been passed upon by some of the best known fruit-growers, and one could hardly go astray who uses the kinds mentioned. Illustrations of nine leading varieties of plums are given. They were drawn from photographs and show the size and shape of the fruits to good advantage.

The insects and diseases that prey upon these fruits are described and several of them are illustrated; particular attention is given to the yellow, rot and leaf-curl of the peach, and the black knot, shot-hole fungus, rot and curculio, of the plum and remedies for fighting these and other pests are carefully presented. Formulae for preparing all of the leading insecticides and fungicides, that are used not only against the insects and diseases of the peach and plum, but for those of other plants, are given, and the directions for their application will answer in nearly all cases.

The last legislature enacted a new yellow and black knot law, and it is given in full in the bulletin. Fruit growers, in sections where these dread diseases prevail, should inform and avail themselves of its provisions, and thus save their own and their neighbors' trees. This bulletin is the only publication upon the cultivation of these fruits that is in any way up to the times, or that is adapted to our conditions. In the final pages, gathering, packing and marketing of fruits are considered.

Bulletin 104, entitled, "A Year Among Fruits," is the report of the South Haven Sub-station, by the veteran pomologist T. T. Lyon, who describes in detail the operations in the extensive trial orchards and small fruit plantations under his charge. While, to the average fruit-grower, the very complete and reliable notes and opinions, regarding the value of the new varieties that are coming into bearing, will, perhaps, be of paramount importance, the result of the season's operations for the destruction of insects and the many fungous diseases that prey upon fruits, should not be overlooked. President Lyon reports

that he found in Bordeaux mixture a certain remedy for pear and quince leaf-blight, strawberry rust, and peach leaf-curl, while it seemed to be effective against the rot and leaf-blight of the plum, the anthracnose of the raspberry and most of the diseases of the grape.

This sub-station has been established since 1888, and now has hundreds of varieties of both large and small fruits in bearing. It is probably the most complete collection in some lines in the country, and being located in the midst of the great fruit-growing district, the opinions of such an experienced pomologist as Mr. Lyon is certainly worthy of the notice of the fruit-growers of that section, and they cannot fail to be of value in all parts of the State.

In Bulletin 105 will be found a Revised Fruit list for Michigan, which has for a long time been needed. The last list was published several years since, and was very complete, but the number of varieties was so large that it was very confusing to the average planter. Much of the value of the present list is owing to the fact that one hundred of the best known and most successful growers of Michigan have aided in its preparation. The State was divided into five sections and selected persons in each passed upon the list, indicating by symbols the value of each variety for their locality. The same divisions and symbols are employed in the bulletin, and a prospective planter in any part of the State can tell at a glance if a certain variety is adapted to his section, and can readily select a list that will be very likely to succeed with him. To aid in the choice, at the end of the table of each class of fruits is a short summary, giving lists adapted for various purposes, as home use, market, cooking, etc.

The final report of the season's work at the College with Strawberries and Raspberries, is given in Bulletin 106. Although to a large extent the same varieties are grown as at South Haven, the results are very interesting as exhibiting the effect of soil and climate upon the growth of a variety. As a rule, the conditions at South Haven are more favorable for most fruits than at Lansing, but the long-continued rainy weather of the spring of 1892, at the shore, so weakened the plants that the results with most varieties were less favorable at South Haven in 1893 than at the College. The collection contained in addition to about one hundred old sorts, some eighty new varieties of strawberries, many of which are still in the originator's hands, to be sent out in case their trial at this end other Experiment Stations seems to warrant it. If fruit growers keep watch of the reports of the stations upon the new varieties, they will often be saved from the loss that almost invariably follows the purchase of a new and untried variety. The strawberries of the older sorts that succeeded best were Parker Earle, Warfield, Haviland and Bubach, while Clyde, Leroy and Epping were among the best of the new sorts. Conrad is reported as one of the most promising of the new black-caps.

The bulletins are printed upon calendar paper and bound into one volume of nearly one hundred and fifty pages. The front page of the cover is illustrated with a beautiful fruit-plate, while on the last page are half-tone engravings showing the Horticultural Laboratory and the Experimental Farming Houses of the Experiment Station.

The Fruit Bulletins not only contain a mine of useful information, but are worthy of a permanent place in the library of the farmer.

We are pleased to announce that any subscriber for this paper, qualified as above, who desires a copy, can obtain one by mail, post paid, upon application to the Secretary of the College, by stating that he saw this announcement in the CRAWFORD CO. AVAVALANCHE, provided the application is received within ten days from the date of this paper.

Address (giving name and address very plainly.)
Sec'y I. H. BUTTERFIELD
Agricultural College P. O.,
Mich.

A Fascinating Fad.

One of the latest fads is the collection of portraits of noted people; and a very fascinating fad it is, also a profitable one, providing, of course, it does not cost too much. A new feature in DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE, commenced in the April number, is especially timely, and offers an excellent opportunity for forming a superb collection at a minimum expense. Two pages are devoted to exquisite half-tone portraits of celebrities, quite equal in effect to fine photos, and about cabinet size, which are printed so they may be removed without mutilating the Magazine and arranged in an album especially designed for the purpose. This is to be a permanent feature; and those interested in making a portrait collection should avail themselves of this exceptional opportunity, as the portraits furnished during the year would cost quite \$100 in photo form.

It is impossible to specify all the brilliant attractions of the April number. "The Santa Barbara Floral Festival" is exquisitely illustrated; "The Story of a Lost Letter" is also illustrated and gives lots of information about the United States Postal Service; DEMOREST'S is really an ideal family magazine, and is published for only \$2 a year, by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14 Street, New York.

GRAYLING TOWNSHIP TICKET.

NAME OF THE OFFICE TO BE VOTED FOR.

REPUBLICAN.

DEMOCRAT.

POPULIST.

SUPERVISOR.

CLERK.

TREASURER.

HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER.

Justice of the Peace, Full Term.

School Inspector.

Member of Board of Review, One Year.

Member of Board of Review, Two Years.

CONSTABLES.

THEODORE P. MANWARING.

GEORGE W. COMER.

MARIUS HANSON.

VICTOR SORENSON.

DANIEL S. WALDRON.

ER W. BELL.

EDGAR H. WAINWRIGHT.

JULIUS K. MERZ.

LEVI CLEMENT.

ELMER E. OSTRANDER.

RUDOLPH SORENSON.

HENRY BATES.

JOHN LEECE.

MARCO TAYLOR.

WILLIAM O. BRADEN.

RASMUS H. RASMUSSEN.

LEWIS W. OSTRANDER.

ADELBERT TAYLOR.

JAMES DUYREE.

WILLIAM BRINK.

SOLON H. HOLBROOK.

ANDREW J. LOVE.

JEROME GRAY.

SILAS BODY.

CHARLES HINMAN.

GEORGE H. BONNELL.

WILLIAM MCCULLOUGH.

FRANCIS M. AMIDON.

PERRY PHELPS.

FLORA M. MARVIN.

HENRY M. GREEN.

THOMAS NOLAN.

CHARLES W. AMIDON.

REUBEN S. BABBITT.

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ER W. BELL.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1894.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Register next Saturday.

School tablets and supplies at Fournier's drug store.

F. L. Barker was in Lewiston, last week.

The best fifty cent Corset in the city, at Claggett & Pringle's.

Rev. Willets, of Pere Cheney, was in town Monday, and made a call on us.

If you want any kind of a Bicycle, call at Palmer's warehouse.

The republican ticket is both respectable and clean. Vote it.

See new advertisement of the New Boston Store, in another column.

The bell on the Catholic church has been put in position.

For toilet preparations, go to the store of Harry W. Evans.

Miss Beale, Michelson is suffering from a severe attack of Quinsy.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. Wight's restaurant.

There are several cases of Measles in town.

Blank Camp Orders or Time Checks and receipts for sale at this office.

Supervisor Barber, of Frederic township, was in town Monday, and made us a call.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

Wm. H. Smith, of Maple Forest, was in town Monday, and called at this office.

Claggett & Pringle carry the best and cheapest line of Canned Goods in the city. A trial will convince you.

Supervisor Sherman, of Maple Forest, was in town Monday, and made us a pleasant call.

New Dress and Apron Gingham, only six cents a yard, at Claggett & Pringle's.

Capt. Henry Funck, of South Branch, was in town Monday, and made us a call.

A new stock of Windsor Ties, for Ladies and Children, finest in the city, at Claggett & Pringle's.

Miss Maude Thompson, of Waters, is the guest of her cousin, Miss May Wheeler, this week.

For School Supplies, Tablets, Pencils, etc., call at the Drug Store of Harry W. Evans.

C. Z. Horton, of Frederic, was in town last Tuesday, and called at this office.

Ask to see the famous T. I. C. combination hot water bottles at Fournier's drug store.

I. Rosenthal has leased a building in Lewiston and will open a store there, about April 1st.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Most Perfect Made.

L. S. Benson wants an apprentice to learn the Millinery business. Apply soon.

Claggett & Pringle offer their entire stock of hats and caps at one third off the regular price to close them out. Please don't forget this.

Lewis Strutzenberg, of Topinabee, formerly of Blaine, was in town, Tuesday.

Henry DeWaele, wife and child, of Roscommon, were the guests of his parents over Sunday and Monday.

If any of our young ladies wish to learn the trade of a Milliner, they can apply to L. S. Benson.

Registration day, next Saturday. All should register who are not on the lists.

Dentist Metcalf has postponed his Grayling trip until April 1st to 7th.

Rev. John Irwin went to Roscommon, Monday, in the interest of the Christian Endeavor society.

The New Boston Store will sell goods at lower prices than purchasers ever expected to get them.

Henry Hill is able to be about, but has not recovered sufficiently to resume work.

Ladies looking for Dress and Finish ing Brads, will find a new stock at Claggett & Pringle's.

W. S. Chalker did go to Fife Lake, this week. He will return in time to vote.

The ladies exclaim Oh! Oh! Oh!!! How pretty and cheap, when they see those new Sterling Satines, at Claggett & Pringle's.

S. W. Foster has been in town, for the past week, in the interest of Blodgett & Byrnes. He does not change.

The Ladies are delighted with Claggett & Pringle's new Roller Champaign Flour. They try it once and then will use no other.

Rev. Wm. H. Clark, of Bay City, and Chas. E. Bronson, of Saginaw, will preach in the Presbyterian church, on next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. All are cordially invited.

They have them again, this season. What! The best \$2.00 shoes on earth, for Gents and Ladies. If you don't believe it, call and see them at Claggett & Pringle's.

David Gilder, of Montmorency county, who shot a man who was stealing his potatoes a short time ago, has been sent up for ten years.

The Michelson & Hanson Lumber Co., of Lewiston, offers Montmorency county a site for its public buildings for \$300.00.

The finest organ in town, can be seen at the residence of J. C. Hanson. Call and see it. Easy terms to right purchaser.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

Mr. Hatch, the old man who shot a woman, through mistake, for a deer, in Montmorency county last Fall, has been acquitted.

A whiskey peddler, in Atlanta, was fined \$200 last week, for selling the article without having paid the special tax.

Justice C. C. Mitchell had the honor of uniting a loving couple from Grayling, Wednesday, in the holy bonds of matrimony.—Osego, Co. Herald.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Award.

Henry Peterson and wife have returned from their three month's visit with friends in Denmark, their old home.

R. W. Ward & Co. have sold the Northern Mail, of Mio, to Messrs. Randall & Finch, of that place, and will give possession April 2d.

The New England supper and social was well attended considering the inclemency of the weather, and netted the society about \$34.00.

Claggett & Pringle exhibit the finest line of Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes in Northern Michigan. It will pay you to drop in at their store and see them. It won't cost you a cent, and may save you dollars if you want to buy.

The old wheel horse of democracy at the head of the democratic ticket, never declines and never resigns. He is a consistent democrat.

Vote the republican ticket straight, as it takes time to scratch, and no republican should ever scratch his ticket. Let the other fellows scratch.

Mrs. Jos. Bailey, Cedar Springs, Mich., says "Adironda," Wheeler's Heart and Nerve Cure, is the best medicine I ever had in my family; it never fails.

Henry Green is now chief engineer of the delivery wagon of Messrs. Claggett & Pringle, vice Blaaschman discharged, which we very much regret.

W. A. Masters has been appointed special agent for the People's Building, Loan and Saving Association, of Geneva, N. Y., for the purpose of organizing local boards in this State.

The social given by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church, held at the church parlors last Friday evening, was very pleasant and added thirty dollars to their treasury.

There was another fire alarm last Tuesday evening, caused by a small blaze in a roof of a building on Cedar Street. It was put out by the bucket brigade.

The members of Grayling Chapter, of Grayling, and their invited guests were given a supper at the W. R. C. hall, last Saturday evening, by the members of the Eastern Star.

Svan Peterson, of Lewiston, went to Atlanta, last week, and when he went to leave, his Mustang team ran away, scattering Svan, the harness and buggy all over Atlanta.

The Populist caucus nominated a ticket and did pretty well, under the circumstances, as the democrats left but little material to work with after securing their own nominees.

Easter services were held in the Methodist and Lutheran churches, last Sunday. Both churches were handsomely decorated with cut flowers and similar, and the services are reported to have been of a very interesting and instructive character.

The Lewiston Citizen's ticket contains the following former Graylingites: For Supervisor, Henry Mantz; Treasurer, H. Bauman; Justice, W. Alger; School Trustee, Wm. Mantz; Township Committee, D. M. Kneeland.

Why, Samantha Allen, where did you get those lovely walking shoes. I bought them at Claggett & Pringle's, and they do beat anything I ever had. Goodbye, Samantha. I am going to buy a pair. I don't care what John says; and she did.

Last Friday closed one of the most successful terms of school ever held in Grayling. The teachers are spending the week in their respective homes, except Miss Clark, who visits in Cheboygan and here. The spring term begins Monday.

In the case of the People vs. H. Mantz, forgery, motion was made by defendant's attorney, W. E. Dewey, to quash the indictment, which was denied. Motion was then made to continue the case over to the next term of court, owing to absence of important witness, which was granted.

Rev. Wm. H. Clark, of Bay City, and Chas. E. Bronson, of Saginaw, will preach in the Presbyterian church, on next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. All are cordially invited.

We print all three of the tickets at the head of our columns. They will bear perusal, and thoughtful consideration will cause you to vote the first on the list.

The administration or the democratic party has been buried all over the country, and a few more clods on its coffin will not be amiss for a monument.

If never before, the republicans of Grayling have now a township committee who are all around hustlers, and will see that matters are run on business principles and free from fraud. C. T. Jerome, M. A. Bates and R. D. Conline are so well known that further comment is unnecessary.

The services at the M. E. church, last Sabbath evening, under the superintendence of S. S. Claggett, were very interesting. The children acquitted themselves well and the music by the choir was rendered in more than an acceptable manner, from the many eulogies we have heard since.

David O'Connell, held in default of bail for trial in the Circuit Court, on the charge of keeping a house of ill-fame in Frederic, escaped from jail by pushing Mrs. Wakeley to one side, as she entered the jail with his supper, and shutting the door on her. There were no officers in the building at the time, and when they were notified, he had made good his escape.

Well nigh a hundred of our citizens partook of the Easter banquet, prepared by Messrs. Pries & Gerisher of the Grayling House, which surpassed in dainty elegance and arrangement of tables anything ever attempted in Grayling. An elegant menu card was presented to the guests, who unite in pronouncing their hosts an unqualified success in the hotel line.

G. A. R. Encampment.

Our space forbids an extended report of the grand meeting held at Owasco, the 20th and 21st inst. There was a large attendance and the utmost enthusiasm from start to finish, and the encampment was called the best which was ever held in the state. Over 600 delegates and past commanders were present. The following officers were elected: Com., Louis Kanitz, of Munegon; S. V. C., H. C. Frieske, of Owasco; J. V. C., J. M. Greenfield, of Flushing; Med. Director, O. Palmer, of Grayling; Chaplain, J. Fletcher, of Plainville; W. L. Stearns, Adrian; N. G. Cooper, Sturgis; R. A. Parker, Detroit; J. Q. V. Simons, Ann Arbor, and C. P. Coffin, of Grand Rapids, Council of Administration. A. McMillan, of Bay City, and L. B. Curry, of Midland, were elected as delegate and alternate to the National Encampment from this district. Mt. Clemens was selected as the place for holding the next encampment. The evening campfires were well attended, the two largest halls being literally packed, and the enthusiasm seemed unbounded.

Public Notice.
BY direction of the Circuit Court of the County of Crawford, in Chancery, notice is hereby given that all claims against the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Osego, Crawford and Roscommon counties, are to be submitted to the Receiver of said Company, John J. Neiderer, Grayling, Mich., on or before the 16th of April, 1894.
Dated at Grayling, this 16th day of February, 1894.
JOHN J. NIEDERER, Receiver.

Registration Notice.

To the electors of the Township of Grayling, County of Crawford, State of Michigan:
NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of Registration of the Township above named will be held at the Town hall in said Township, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of MARCH A. D. 1894, for the purpose of registering the names of all persons who shall be possessed of the necessary qualifications of electors and who may apply for that purpose; and that said Board of Registration will be in session from 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 3 o'clock until 5 o'clock in the afternoon for that purpose. By order of the Township Registration Board.
GEO. W. COMER, Township Clerk.
Dated this 22d day of March, A. D. 1894.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling, for the week ending March 24, '94.
Blain, R. Ford, Wm. E. Mellen, Bonny.
Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "Advertised."
W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER.

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

ADIRONDA WHEELER'S Heart Cure.

—Positively Cures—

HEART DISEASE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,

Sleeplessness and all derangements of the Nervous System.

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Clean Up!
A PERSONAL inspection of every cellar and cess pool will soon be made by the BOARD OF HEALTH.

Public Notice.

ALL persons are notified that they will be subject to prosecution, if caught spearing any fish in the inland lakes of Crawford county, or being found with a spear in their possession on the lake.

PETER E. JOHNSON, Deputy Game and Fish Warden.

Is Marriage a Failure?

Have you been trying to get the best out of existence without health in your family? Have you been wearing out your life from the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and Indigestion? Don't do it. Bacon's Celery King has cured others; it will cure you. Trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c at L. Fournier's.

Dr. John Cole, V. S.

ALL parties desiring to employ the services of a first-class Veterinary Surgeon, call on me at my residence one door north of Town Hall. Calls promptly attended day or night. Office at residence.

Shortsightedness.

To waste your money on vile, dirty, watery mixtures, compounded by inexperienced persons, when you have the opportunity of testing Otto's Cure free of charge. Why will you continue to irritate your throat and lungs with that terrible hacking cough, when L. Fournier will furnish you a free sample bottle of this great guaranteed remedy? Hold a bottle of Otto's Cure to the light and observe its beautiful golden color and thick heavy syrup. Large packages and purest goods. Large bottles 50c and 25c.

County Physician.

NOTICE is hereby given that bids will be received by the Commissioners of the Poor for Crawford county, until April 11, 1894, for professional services and medicines, for all county charges for the ensuing year, reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

Worth Knowing.

Many thousand people have found a friend in Bacon's Celery King. If you have never used this great specific for the prevailing maladies of the age, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Costiveness, Nervous Exhaustion, Nervous Prostration, Sleeplessness and all diseases arising from derangement of the stomach, liver and kidneys, we would be pleased to give you a package of this great nerve tonic free of charge. L. Fournier.

Vote a straight republican ticket, and you will make no mistake.

The state game warden's report for the month of February, filed with the Secretary of State, shows that 55 men played guilty, or were convicted on trial, for violation of fish and game laws during the month, 3 were acquitted and in four cases the jury disagreed. The State Warden was away 13 days on official business, during the month, made 5 complaints in person and conducted 5 trials.

Reports to the state board of health show rheumatism, neuralgia, bronchitis and tonsillitis, in the order named, causing the most sickness in Michigan, the week ending March 17th. Scarlet fever is reported at fifty-one places, diphtheria at thirty-seven, measles at eighteen, typhoid fever at thirteen and small-pox at three places. Consumption was reported present by 20 per cent of the observers making weekly card reports.

How to Cure a Cold.

Simply take Otto's Cure. We know of its astonishing cures and that it will stop a cough quicker than any known remedy.

If you have Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, or any disease of the throat and lungs, a few doses of this great guaranteed remedy will surprise you.

If you wish to try, call at our store and we will be pleased to furnish you a bottle free of cost, and that will prove our assertion. L. Fournier.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away.

Is the truthful, startling title of a little book that tells all about it. It is the wonderful, harmless GUARANTEE tobacco habit cure. The cost is trifling and the cure is quick and sure. It is the only physical and reliable "No-to-bac" sold by L. Fournier & Co., Druggists, Grayling, Mich.

For Sale by H. W. Evans.

ADVERTISERS: If you wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

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The Avalanche

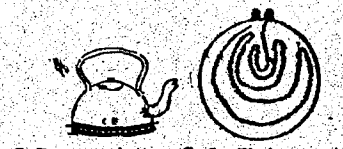
O. PALMER, Publisher.
CRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

LIGHTNING COOKERY.

HOW ELECTRICITY OPERATES IN THE KITCHEN.

Cooking Utensils and Appliances—Frying, Baking, Broiling and Heating by Electricity—Enormous Waste in the Use of Old Style Fuel.

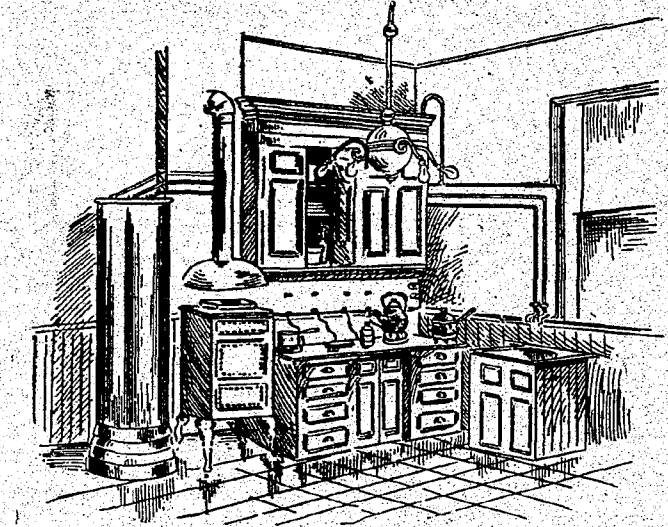
No Dirt or Ashes.
The application of electricity to affairs domestic is a subject that demands the attention of all mankind. For some time past, electricity has



C. B. copper bottom; E. C. electric enamel; S. W. specially drawn copper wire section and bottom of article.

been used in a limited way by the demonstrators at various "food show" cooking schools. It required the World's Fair to bring the subject before the public in all its prominence. What does electric cooking mean? It means the absence of the old-fashioned range and more—no coal! no smoke! no ashes! It means no building of kitchen fires on hot summer mornings; it means the emancipation of fire builders.

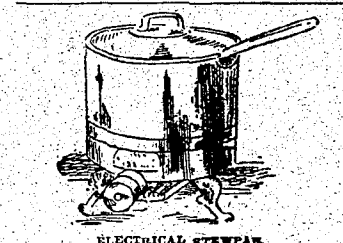
The workings of the electric current are less understood by the gen-



A MODEL ELECTRICAL KITCHEN.

eral public than any other subject connected with our mercantile and domestic life. The current may be likened to running water, and with this idea one has the best illustration. If water be run through a pipe two inches in diameter, into a smaller pipe, say one inch in diameter, the result attained is pressure in the smaller pipe. Run electricity through a wire one-quarter inch in diameter, and it gives no apparent result, but turn this same current into a smaller wire and the result is heat, as shown in the ordinary incandescent lamp. The small wire cannot handle the current fast enough; therefore it gets hot. This is the fact that governs electric cooking. The reader may say, "This is plain as far as the electric light globe has practically no heat about it." The explanation is this: The wire in the electric light globe is in a vacuum and is on this account surrounded to a certain extent by a non-conductor, hence the heat radiation is very small.

If it were possible to surround a red hot stove with a glass case and to pump all the air from the case, the heat would not be felt to any great degree. Imagine an ordinary frying pan with a veil of fine wire beneath it, this wire surrounded with a packing which would retain and convey the heat, the wire and packing covered with a metal case as



ELECTRICAL STEWING.

shown by the dark ring on the bottom of the pan in the illustration. The pan with the electrical arrangement does not differ from the ordinary pan, except for the fact that it is slightly heavier and has a wire attached. By connecting this wire with the socket board and turning a button, similar to that on the electric light, the pan is heated almost as quickly as the explanation is made. The broiler, oven, coffee pot, tea kettle and hot water tank are all operated in the same manner.

The advantages of using electricity are so great and so numerous that it would be impossible to convey the facts on paper. Suffice it to say that there is none of the disagreeable dust or heat, no smoke nor danger of fire. In the ordinary stove the heat generated is 100 per cent. Of this heat 80 per cent. goes up the chimney, 15 per cent. warms the air in the room and incidentally the cook; the remaining 5 per cent. is all that can be used for cooking. With the new appliances nearly all the heat is utilized in cooking, and the radiation is scarcely perceptible; hence the economy.

For example, take the flat iron. Ironing day in summer is dreaded by all who have to do with it. By using the electric iron the work seems a pleasure compared with the old way. The iron is attached to the socket, and in one minute it is hot, and its heat is all on the under side. It remains at an even temperature all day, and one iron is all that is required. The cost of running an iron is about two cents per hour. The electric iron may be attached to an ordinary incandescent lamp socket by

removing the globe and screwing the iron wire in place. The oven may be run for five cents an hour and the broiler for the same figure. The oven heat may be graduated by means of a switch. Pans and pots can be run at about the same cost. The fact that the current is used only for the time of cooking makes the cost somewhat less than when coal is used.

There are a number of kitchens in practical use in New York and Brooklyn, says a New York paper, and the most desirable results are obtained.

An Electrical Kitchen.

In the kitchen of these houses the coal stove has no place, and the gas-jet for lighting or heating is unknown. All cooking and water heating is done by the electrical current, which the cook switches on from the wires in the kitchen wall as she requires it. Against the wall stands a table, or rather a small bureau, fitted with drawers and doors, and with a top of solid, blue slate. This is the stove, but it has no direct connection with the heating or cooking. It merely serves as a table on which to place the electrical cooking utensils, which are all thus highly insulated. To the left stands the boiler, in which the water is kept at a gentle heat.

On the same side, on an iron stand, is the electric oven, divided into several compartments, the upper of which is the plate-warmer. Pipes are led from the boiler to the sink faucets on the other side of the bureau. Hung over a hook in the wall are a number of twisted cords, with a glass screw-plug at one end and a push-plug at the other. These cords are made of very fine copper threads twisted together and insulated by rubber and cotton. Each cord has two strands, each of which is a conductor, one for the negative and one for the positive. In early days these were distinguished by making

them of different colors, but this practice has been abandoned since it was discovered that it did not matter which course the current took. Upon other hooks, or shelves, are the cooking utensils—teapots, coffee-pots, saucepans, frying-pans, water-kettles, stew-pans, etc. An entire outfit is there, and each utensil is within easy reach of the cook. There is also ranged on the shelves a series of flat

irons. Above the table, or bureau, are a number of receptacles to receive the screw-plugs, which are attached to the ends of the cords, and above each is a small switch, of which all that can be seen is a small projecting key similar to that used in the gas-cooks of chandeliers.

The mode of operation is extremely simple, and the densest greenhorn could familiarize herself with it in less than five minutes. If an order comes to the kitchen for some coffee, Mary takes down the coffee-pot, charges it with the fragrant berry and the due amount of water, and stands it upon the slate bureau-top. She then unhooks one of the cords and screws the glass plug into its receptacle on the wall; the other end of the cord has two small plugs. These she pushes into receptacles in the base of the pot, and turns the switch. In a few minutes the water is boiling, and in a few more the stimulating liquid ascends to the epicure upstairs. The process is just as simple for all the other utensils. All are operated in the same way. Nothing could be simpler and nothing in the cooking way cleaner.

The process of stewing, however, requires different conditions. Here it is necessary to regulate the amount of heat so that the stew may be kept at the right temperature. The regulation is effected by wiring the circuits in a special manner, so that the various necessary temperatures can be obtained.

Perfection in the system was not obtained without much thought and considerable experiment. Resistance wires—that is, wires which are not

good conductors, and which offer resistance to the passage of the electrical current and become heated in the process—were first wrapped in asbestos. This was too crude, and the wires were then imbedded in enamel. Here the fun began. Enamel after enamel was tried, but almost as soon as the current was turned onto the wires, crack would go the enamel, and the task had to be renewed.

Finally an enamel of silicate, or rather, a cement, was discovered, and electric-cooking became a fact. Its application to the utensils may be seen from the illustration.

Electric Ovens and Utensils.

Electric ovens are usually provided with several circuits, placed at the top or sides. It is divided into several compartments, each of which can be supplied with heat at a different temperature, so that meat may be cooking in the lower and the plates kept mildly warm in the upper. The oven is air-jacketed and has bright interior surfaces, so that all the heat is retained. A small incandescent lamp suspended in the interior permits of the cook watching the cooking process through a small window of thick, transparent mica.

These ovens, when heated for a quarter of an hour, carry on most cooking operations without further heating. They act like bakers' ovens, where the fire is applied for a certain time and then taken out, after which the oven has to carry on the baking for the rest of the day with the heat contained in itself. These ovens will, probably, be brought into more common use by the companies supplying current, which will push their use as the gas companies are pushing the gas stoves.

The electric griddle is just an iron plate, upon the bottom of which are set the wires in a bed of enamel; and during the World's Fair a skillful colored cook was kept pretty busy during the day turning out buckwheat and griddle cakes to an admiring throng, composed mostly of women. The griddle is perhaps the only kitchen utensil which cannot be directly heated. But an electric fire to grill things over is obtained by running the bare wires closely together in and over a small asbestos mat. As soon as the current is switched on the wires become incandescent, and a strong heat is thrown upward toward the meat or fish set over it on the griddle. The fumes are carried off up a special chimney.

The rapid adaptation of electricity to the heating of flatirons and the general work of a laundry is proved by a case in England, where a large building, formerly a flourmill, was turned into a steam laundry. The old mill waterwheel was turned to account in driving an eighty-light dynamo, and not only is the whole building lighted by electricity, but all the linen is smoothed and glossed by the electrically heated irons. The outfit was small; the satisfaction complete.

Electricity is an excellent servant, and it is slowly being trained to new duties. Its uses are manifold, and its benefits innumerable. The only obstacle to its general use for household purposes is the high price of both utensils and current. The utensils are undergoing a process of cheapening, and we may shortly see electrical cooking and heating a matter of as everyday occurrence as the gas stove.

WHAT "GENTLEMEN" MAY DO. They Need Not Pay Tradepeople's Bills, but They Must Play Cards Fairly.

There are many things which it appears a gentleman may do nowadays in Europe without incurring the loss of his right to that designation by society or forfeiting that of the latter regard to his honor," says a writer in the New York Tribune. Thus he may avoid paying his creditors, provided they are tradespeople or friends, who, instead of being content with his plighted word, have accepted the additional security of a promissory note. Indeed, the passing of any paper between creditor and debtor is held to remove the obligation from the list of debts of honor and places it among the so-called "tradesmen's debts," the nonpayment of which involves no loss of "gentlemanly" or of "honor." Debts of honor, that is to say, loans based solely upon verbal obligations and best must be paid at all costs, according to the ethics governing the "code of honor," even if the debtor has to obtain the money by means of methods which verge not only upon the dishonorable, but even on the criminal. It is for this reason that we sometimes hear of young men going to the length of stealing their mother's jewels or of forging the name of their nearest and dearest relatives, as did the eldest son of an English peer the other day, for the sake of paying their debts of honor, falling which, they can no longer hope to retain the social status of a gentleman. As he heard of a man committing suicide, like young Count Alois Hatzfeldt, a few weeks since at Vienna, and the last Marquis of Hastings, years ago in London, because they were unable to pay their "debts of honor," but one has never heard of a gentleman taking his own life because he could not pay his tailor.



COOKING UTENSILS.

Connection with a divorce suit, far from detracting from the "status of a gentleman," is, on the contrary, rather a feather in his cap, excepting in cases where the co-respondent prefers to speak the truth and acknowledge his guilt rather than perjure himself in the witness box "like a gentleman." The most mortal of all sins in the eyes of society, the one that forfeits the title of gentleman and of all honor, is an unfair play at cards; and it is no secret that the majority of the great families in Europe would infinitely prefer to have a murderer among their relatives than a man convicted of the offense which resulted in the social ostracism of Sir William Gordon Cumming, of the Duke of Roxburgh's son-in-law, George Russell, and of Major, the Hon. Walter Harbord, brother of Lord Suffield. These perhaps are the principal things which a "gentleman" and a "man of honor" may and may not do according to the tenets of old-world society. The latter may be summed up in brief as the payment of debts of honor, reticence with regard to all "fair play" and playing fairly at cards. Provided a man does not break these three commandments, he may commit every other sin with impunity, and, if only he be of gentle birth, his shortcomings will be regarded merely in the light of venial eccentricities.

A YOUTHFUL PRODIGY. He Is Only Fifteen Years Old, but He Humps the Scales at 535 Pounds.

Wythe County, Virginia, numbers within its population the greatest man in the commonwealth, if one considers his dead weight—Melvin Grubb, whose wondrous girth and ponderous limbs make him the daily wonder of his neighbors, says the Richmond Times. He was born something more than fifteen years ago, and has ever since that event kept his neighbors wondering at his growth. Each year since he was ten has seen from 50 to 100 pounds added to his weight, until he is believed now to be the heaviest youth alive; and should his avowed pursuers appreciate at the same rapid rate he will soon break all the heavy-weight records since Adam. At 13 years of age he weighed 410 pounds; at 14, 450 pounds; and now, at 15, the scales creep at 535 pounds; and the end is not yet.

Grubb is not merely a mountain of flesh, but an active and intelligent boy. He can follow a plow all day without unusual fatigue, and is a bright and intelligent pupil of the public school near his father's farm at Walter's bridge, two and a half miles west of Wytheville.

HAIR DYEING AN ANCIENT ART. From Cleopatra Down Women Have Resorted to the Dangerous Practice.

The art of dyeing the hair is at least as old as the time of Christ; it was by resorting to such aids to beauty that Cleopatra tried to capture Caesar. All through history ladies of high station have resorted to the same nature by artificially coloring that which St. Paul tells us is their glory. In the heyday of Venice, the facile beauties of the city of the lagoons dyed their hair a red to which Titian was not ashamed to affix his name. The belle of belles in that day had red hair, not bright red, but a dull red, with glints of crimson. More recently, almost in our own time, a rage arose for bright blonde hair, as to which there was a tradition that it had been popular with the Greek hetaira. Blonde heads blocked the thoroughfares, and young ladies of good repute did not disdain to employ the dyer until his services were monopolized by another class.

Almost all hair dyes consist of sulphur and acetate of lead, both of which are injurious to so delicate a plant as human hair. A steady course of either will impair the vitality of the hair papilla and may destroy the medulla altogether. Women who bleach their hair are peroxide of hydrogen, which, after a time,

Uncle Sam's Tropical Islands. Capt. John Ross, in speaking of something recently published in regard to the desirability of the United States owning islands so far away as the Hawaiian Islands, says that it does not appear to be generally known that the United States owns seventy-five islands in the North and South Pacific. They are nearly all within twelve degrees of the equator, north or south, and are principally guano islands of small size, which have been taken possession of by Americans. The American coasting laws apply to them, and foreign vessels are restricted from carrying the guano from them to the United States. Many of these islands are farther from the coast than the Hawaiian Islands, so Capt. Ross thinks there could be no objection to the United States owning the latter also.—Portland Oregonian.

Preserving Timber from Insects. Experiments made in France have shown that the reason the sap wood in timber is worm-eaten is because of the existence of starch in it. It is the starch that the insects are after, and they do not attack the hard wood because it contains no starch. The experimenters have devised a method of preserving timber from such attacks. In the spring they cut a ring through the bark around the upper end of the trunk, and suppress all buds that are developed there. By autumn the starch has disappeared from the sap-wood and the tree is ready to be felled. Timber thus prepared, it is said, does not become worm-eaten.

Most of the hair dyes consist of sulphur and acetate of lead, both of which are injurious to so delicate a plant as human hair. A steady course of either will impair the vitality of the hair papilla and may destroy the medulla altogether. Women who bleach their hair are peroxide of hydrogen, which, after a time,

imparts an unnatural and wig-like luster to the hair. A more dangerous dye still has for its bases nitrate of silver. When this is used the hair is first washed with sulphur of potassium; the nitrate is applied while it is still wet. In all these cases the dye is adulterated with a pigment of the desired color and the effect for the time is to substitute that color for the natural hue of the cortical substance or hair bark. It need hardly be said that the effect of a continued use of such medicaments is to enfeeble and ultimately to rot the root sheaths. Baldness then ensues, and for that science has discovered no remedy.

A HAIRY RACE. The Ainus Are Perhaps the Most Degraded People Living.

The Ainus, who lived on the island of Yezo, Japan, are perhaps the lowest down in the scale of humanity of any race on earth. They are a hairy people, are filthy in their habits, and ignorant and superstitious. Their history for the last 2,500 years is to a certain extent known. They were supposed at one time to have occupied the Japanese archipelago, and to have been driven to Yezo, where they maintained their independence until the nineteenth century, then becoming subject to Japan. Their fierce, untamed nature gradually left them, and they are now among the most peaceable and submissive of the earth's inhabitants. At Yezo their number is estimated to be about 17,000.

A century ago the Ainus were living in the age of stone. They are beyond it now only because they have obtained knives from the Japanese. They have no writing, no records of their past, and no aspirations. As is usual among barbarous people, the women do most of the work, the men to a great extent confining themselves to hunting. In moving a load or heavy object the Ainus never push, but always pull toward them. They appear to use the feet and toes very freely to help their hands and fingers, and they readily employ their teeth, preferring to pull with the teeth than with the hand when an unusually heavy haul is necessary.

HE KNEW HIS BUSINESS.

A Smart Boy Knows How to Run a Engine and Bother a Person.

The writer paid a visit to the Mechanics' Fair in Boston, and stood for a moment near an engine in the basement. The engineer in charge possessed a bright little son whom he had taught the method of stopping and starting the machine. The little boy, who did not seem to be over 10 years of age, was standing by the engine when a gentleman came up to him and said:

"You seem to be a pretty small boy to run such a big engine."

"I suppose I am pretty small," replied the boy, "but I can do it all right."

"You think you understand your business?" continued the visitor.

"Yes, sir, I do."

"Can you start the engine?"

"I can."

"Let me see you start it."

The boy opened the valve and the flywheel slowly started to revolve.

"You really can do it, can't you?" said the visitor.

"Yes, sir," modestly answered the boy.

"Can you make it go backward?" asked the man.

"Backward or forward, it doesn't make any difference to me," replied the young engineer.

"Let me see you run it backward."

The boy stopped the engine and quickly reversed it, so it ran in an opposite direction.

"Well, I declare, my boy, you seem to understand your business perfectly."

The boy said nothing for a moment, but eyed the stranger suspiciously. Suddenly an idea appeared to strike him, and he said:

HUMOR OF THE WEEK.

STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Many Odd, Curious, and Laughable Phases of Human Nature Graphically Portrayed by Excellent Word Artists of Our Own Day—A Budget of Fun.

Sprinkles of Spice.
You can easily all the public eye if you have the dust.—Sittings.

There is nothing more positive than a woman's negative.—Yonkers Gazette.

You never realize how near an alarm clock is till it "goes off."—Yonkers Gazette.

JONES—What does he do? Brown—Do? Why, he does everybody.—Florida Times-Union.

ONE reason why some men are so lean is because they have thrown all their fat into the fire.—Dallas News.

A TART is a little pie, but in the composing-room a little pie has often more than one tart.—Lowell Courier.

LANDLADY—Do you like your steak rare, sir? New Boarder—Yes, sir, as rare as once a month.—Boston Courier.

THE whole money-getting world is running a race for a dollar which may be counterfeited when it is caught.—Playmate.

THERE'S a lesson to be learned from the pin, my son. It is given a head that it may not go too far.—Boston Transcript.

HEIRRESS—"There's a man after my own heart." Papa—"Who?" Heirress—"The count. But he won't get it."—New York World.

A LONDON paper publishes the names of several public men who use hair-dye. The dark secret is out at last.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A STATE newspaper headed an article on the fall of a colored workman from a lofty building "A Chocolate Drop."—Philadelphia Record.

MABEL—"Do you not think Mr. De Little a man of small caliber?" Grace—"Perhaps, but I'm sure of one thing: he's a big bore."—London Life.

BURGULAR—Sho, miss, I wouldn't harm a hair of your head. Young Woman—"It isn't my hair that I'm thinking of; it's my pocketbook."—Judge.

THE HEIRRESS—I don't see why you fell in love with so homely a girl as myself. George—Oh, my dear, I know you are as good as gold.—Judge.

"How do you know she's plain-looking?" You haven't seen her." "I wrote to her in praise of her intellectuality and she didn't get miffed."—Boston Transcript.

A GREAT JUMPER.

Some of the Feats of the English Champion "Joe" Darby.

Probably the greatest phenomenon of modern times in the jumping line is "Joe" Darby, the English champion. Darby has met nearly all the cracks in England and has proved himself their master at all styles of jumping.

The champion is 30 years of age and a native of Staffordshire. Some of his remarkable feats are as follows: Jump over twenty chairs, jump over six chairs in one jump, jump over two chairs 18 feet apart, jump over a horse 15 hands high, jump backward over two chairs. These are only a few of Darby's feats, there being many others equally astonishing.

About Introductions. Gentlemen do not ask for introductions to one another because they do not generally wish to become acquainted, or if one desires to do so, he very properly hesitates to force himself on the attention of another person who may be unwilling to know him. Ladies do not under ordinary circumstances ask for introductions to one another for reasons which will be very readily understood. If one lady does ask, however, the person to whom she applies should find out before making the introduction whether it will be agreeable to the other lady. An exception to this rule, both for ladies and gentlemen, is found in the case where they are invited especially to meet some person. One not only has a right to ask to be presented to the guest of the evening, but not to do so would often show a lack of courtesy. At a very large gathering, or where the honored guest is a person of distinction, one should not be too forward about pressing one's claims, especially if the guest be already talking with those who might be more agreeable to him. Modesty is usually a safe virtue to cultivate. Another exception to the rule is found in cases where it is evident from the circumstances that the hostess has omitted the introduction, either from thoughtlessness or because she supposes that the ladies already knew each other. In this case the lady might ask the hostess to make the introduction.—Philadelphia Times.

A Famous Harbinger Rider. James Robinson, who for a long time held the title of champion harrier rider of the world, is spending his declining years on his farm in Missouri. He is by no means an old man, but has retired from the circus arena. He still has many of the valuable gifts that he received in many parts of the world, including those from Queen Victoria and the old Emperor William of Germany. Mr. Robinson is the same little wiry man that he always was, and, except for his hair, has not the appearance of being more than 40 years old.

Large "Gobblers." The American bronze is the largest of all turkeys. Some of the weights attained by it are almost fabulous. Birds have been known to reach more than fifty pounds, and a "gobbler" was imported some time ago by the secretary of the Turkey Breeders' Club of Peterborough which weighed forty-five pounds and was a magnificent specimen of his race. The records of the great Birmingham show tell of old turkey cocks exhibited there weighing nearly forty pounds, or hens thirty pounds, of young cocks twenty-nine pounds, and of young hens nineteen pounds; but these are birds fed up for the purpose, and are exceptional.

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Mrs. F. C. Hedges

Have Faith in Hood's

And It Will Cure You—Health, Sleep and Appetite Restored.

"I, Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: Gentlemen—When we moved here to Illinois a few years ago, my wife and I were in very poor health, all broken down and debilitated. We felt as though we could not live long. My wife weighed but 96 pounds and I only weighed 125. We gained in health and strength from the time we began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and to-day my wife weighs 140 and I 170 pounds. We are both in good flesh and as healthy as we can be."

As Healthy as We Can Be.

Have good appetites, sleep well at night, and feel well generally. We think we owe our lives to Hood's Sarsaparilla, and cheerfully recommend it to anyone. We are never without this

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

medicine in the house, as we think it is the best on earth. We say to others, have faith in Hood's and it will cure you." V. C. HEDGES, Hoopeston, Illinois. Get HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently on the liver and bowels. 25c.

A Surplus of Oats.

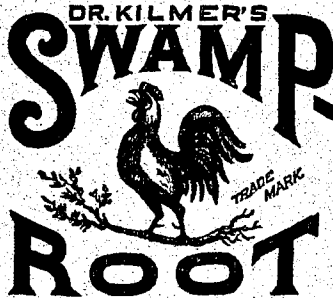
There are about 100 cats around the Santa Fe freight depot at Lawrence, Kan. A few days ago Santa Fe Tom, an old cat that had been a fixture at the depot for several years, jumped into a car of corn and was hauled away. Agent Bailey sent a tractor after the cat, and the next day cats came from every direction. Nearly every agent between Kansas City and Topeka sent a cat or two. When Conductor Hayes, of the local freight train, pulled into town Sunday he announced that he had some "goods" for the agent. He unloaded two boxes and three barrels of cats. Bailey has sent out an "O. K." in hope of stopping the influx.—Kansas City Times.

A LAKE of boiling mud, two miles in circumference, exists in the island of Java, near Solo. Masses of soft, hot mud, continually rise and fall, and huge mud bubbles explode like balloons, with reports like guns, at the rate of three a minute.

A Prisoner in Bed.

Mrs. Mary A. Tupper has been released, at Wilton, Me., from the custody of extreme female weakness and nervousness, which kept her a prisoner in bed, unable to walk. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound went to the root of her trouble, and gave her the liberty of health, so that after taking two bottles she was able to go out of doors and surprise her husband and friends by her improvement.

She says: "Women should beware of dizziness, sudden faintness, backache, extreme lassitude, and depression. They are danger signals of female weakness, or some derangement of the uterus or womb. Take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and be thankful for your life as I am. It only costs a dollar to try it."



DR. KILMER'S SWAMP ROOT

THE GREAT KIDNEY LIVER AND BLADDER

Dissolves Gravel

Gall stones, brick dust in urine, pain in urethra, straining after urination, pain in the back and hips, sudden stoppage of water with pressure.

Bright's Disease

Tube casts in urine, scanty urine, Swamp-Root cures urinary troubles and kidney difficulties.

Liver Complaint

Torpid or enlarged liver, foal breath, biliousness, bilious headache, poor digestion, gout.

Cataracts of the Bladder

Inflammation, irritation, ulceration, dribbling, frequent calls, pain, blood, mucus, and blood.

As Druggists 50 cents and \$1.00 sizes. "Invalids' Guide to Health"—Free Consultation from DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

are used in the preparation of

Other Chemicals

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with starch, arrowroot, or any other substance, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and KIDNEY

25c. Sold by druggists everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Binghamton, Mass.

A Pack of Baking Soda

is included in the Baking Soda

and is the best for all purposes.

It is the best for all purposes.

It is the best for all purposes.

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AGRICULTURAL NEWS

A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Poor Land May Be Improved—Well Arranged Houses—Slow Feeding Box for Voracious Horses—To Make Fence Posts Durable—Farm Notes.

Improving Poor Land.

If a man understands the methods necessary to accomplish it, and has the time and capital to devote to that purpose there is profit in buying worn lands at a low price and bringing them up to a state of productivity at which they can be cropped. One way of helping run-down land so that profitable crops can be raised is by applying commercial fertilizers. These, if properly used, will very often materially increase the growth and yield of crops, but it is questionable if they add any appreciable permanent fertility to the soil. There is one way, however, by which the use of this class of fertilizers can be made an advantage, and that is by increasing the yield of the crop for which it is especially applied. A larger amount of feed may thus be procured, and this affords an opportunity for making more manure, and the more animal manure that can be procured the better is the chance for the permanent upbuilding of the soil. Clover is one of the best materials that can be used to improve the land, and where this can be grown the soil is not past redemption, but some soils will not grow clover. It has become so devoid of vegetable matter that the clover plant will starve out, and in this case either of two plans can be followed—one is to use commercial fertilizers and the other is to seed to rye, and as soon as a reasonably good growth is secured plow under and sow to buckwheat. It is not to be expected that land so poor that it will not grow clover will have sufficient available plant food to grow even a fair crop of rye, but the plowing in of even a light growth will supply some vegetable matter, and generally sufficient to make a crop of buckwheat procure a fair growth.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Feeding Box for Voracious Horses.

Many horses are such rapid eaters that much of the oats and other grain enters the stomach without being broken, and consequently passes off undigested. The feed box illustrated herewith, obviates this difficulty. The improvement consists in simply attaching a small box, c. to the outside of a common feed box, a slot being cut into the feed box proper, at a. It is plain that grain placed in the box c. will follow the inclined bottom of the box, and gradually fall into the feed box, but only as fast as it is removed from the aperture a. by the animal feeding. It is a simple and very effective arrangement, and should find a place in many stables. It saves grain by causing the animal to feed slowly, without throwing the grain, as many horses do.

Well Arranged Houses.

In independent houses there is absolutely no sense in being obliged to go through any room to get into another. Only the most faulty architecture makes this possible. With sufficient ground space the hall should be so planned that every room is accessible from it, and under no circumstances should angles and alcoves be permitted to shut off the easy entrance from this main artery of the dwelling.

As Plans now are, it is quite the usual thing to go through the dining room from the kitchen to the sitting room, and in some cases the bath room is reached only by passing through a kitchen or sitting room. This is among the most awkward of arrangements, and can only be accounted for on the theory that whoever planned the place must have been an amateur of the most amateurish sort.

In a case in point the bath room opens out of the kitchen, all travel to it must be from parlor through sitting room and dining room. The changing of a single partition would provide a hall quite wide enough to afford entry to this necessary accessory.

There is urgent need of reform in building plans. Chimneys for winter fires are put on the outside of the house, where a great portion of the heat is wasted on outdoor air. Chimneys for the kitchen range comes up between two of the best bedrooms, and the summer occupants thereof suffer tortures in consequence. When people get wise enough to make provisions for keeping in the warmth in winter and letting it out in summer they will have learned some things of which they seem at present profoundly ignorant.—New York Ledger.

In Case of Poisoning.

In poisoning by opium strong coffee should be given, the victim being kept roused and awake, if possible, until medical aid may be obtained. The antidotes to arsenic are table-spoonful doses of diluted iron, magnesia and castor oil. Carbolic acid: Give a table-spoonful of Epsom salts stirred in water, and repeat. Oxalic acid: Give chalk, lime, water or magnesia freely. Corrosive sublimate: White of egg and milk in quantities. In poisoning by acid the use of alkalies is indicated, as soda, magnesia, chalk lime, and soap. When the mischief has been wrought by strong alkalis acid must be used, as vinegar, lemon juice, or hard cider. When the mucous membrane of the mouth is much inflamed or destroyed, give raw eggs, flour stirred in water, flaxseed tea, arrowroot, or any soothing drink. Stimulation can be applied by means of hot water bottles or bags to the feet, and over

the heart, and by rubbing the extremities. Alcoholic stimulants should be administered very cautiously.

Rough Bark on Old Trees.

Fruit trees are properly cared for, but there will be no rough bark on them, even after the growth of the fruit. Growth causes the tree to slough off the dead unused growth in which sap does not circulate. Make the trees thrifty by liberal feeding, and there will be no rough bark on them to furnish a harbor for the codling moth. Stripping the rough bark from the apple trees will doubtless expose many cocoons of this insect and insure their destruction, as they will perish when drenched by the spring rains, as they most certainly will be if uncovered from their hiding place. We do not regard this rough bark as much advantage for protecting the trunks of trees from cold in winter or the sun's rays at all seasons. If it were necessary young trees would be easily injured, whereas they are generally more healthful than are old trees.

Dairymen Aroused.

The movement to perfect a national organization of dairymen for the purpose of regulating, or, if possible, abolishing the manufacture and sale of the fraudulent compounds called dairy foods, is a commendable undertaking and should be prosecuted with vigor. There is no more reason for allowing the rich packers to fill the pure products of the farm with their cheap and filthy refuse than to permit the counterfeiter to fill the gold or silver coins with a spurious metal by which to defraud the people. It does not seem possible that the honest producers would have quietly submitted to the robbery during the years that are past, and if they continue it, would not complain of the ruinously low prices to which they must continue to submit. Did the consumers know that they were eating butterine they would rise up in rebellion. Because the stuff is natural in smell and taste there is nothing to arouse suspicion, and the consumption increases.

To Make Fence Posts Durable.

The practice of the following method is said to greatly increase the durability of fence posts, hop poles and grape vines. The posts are made of convenient size and depth and poles and posts are set upright in it. Lime is thrown in among the timber, and when this pit is filled water is poured on the lime which is slack, and of course, generates heat, by which the water and air in the timber are forced out and as the timber cools afterward the lime is absorbed into the pores of the wood. The lime has the effect of decomposing the albumen of the wood, and thus prevents its decay, to which the rotting of the timber is chiefly due.

Growing Peas in Orchards.

The pea crop is a soil renovator, with the advantage over clover for orchards that it does not drain the soil of moisture during summer, but helps rather to keep the surface moist and easily permeable to all the rain that falls. The pea crop gathers nitrogen from the atmosphere, and when the crop is fed off by hogs, the peas make an excellent cheap and rich mulch. With a diet of peas and fallen apples hogs always thrive, and the pork thus made has a larger proportion of lean meat than has pork made from a corn diet.

Good Seed.

It is an axiom that poor seed without costing anything is always dearer than the best at high prices. This is especially true of the cabbage. It is easy and inexpensive to grow poor seed. Any stump from which the head has been cut will send upshoots and seed abundantly. But very little of this seed will produce good heads. The right way to grow cabbage seed is to select the best heads and plant them with root and head attached. The seed thus grown will be plump, and will produce plants that head well.

Condemn Check Reins.

Over five hundred veterinary surgeons have signed a paper condemning tight check reins, so painful to horses, and causing distortion of the windpipe to such a degree as to impede respiration. Paralysis of the muscles of the face, megrims, apoplexy, coma, and inflammation are some of the results. By holding the head upward, it puts the muscles of the neck on a constant strain and exposes the eyes to the direct rays of the sun.

Agribusiness.

PLANT both fruit and ornamental trees; also shrubs and vines.

ESPECIALLY when on dry feed sheep need a good supply of water.

FRESH fowls systematically two or three times a day, summer and winter.

Take no Substitute for Royal Baking Powder. It is Absolutely Pure.

All others contain alum or ammonia.

The Indian and His Hair.

"I have had considerable experience in the somewhat unsatisfactory task of trying to educate Indians," said Bernard Denton, of St. Paul. "There is a great deal of the humorous as well as the disgusting in the work, but the most singular point I remember is the absolute gauge of an Indian's stage of civilization which the condition of the hair of his head provides. The first thing that is done to an Indian child when received at the school is to wash him, and the next is to cut his hair. While he remains in the school he receives ordinary attention from a barber, but, as a rule, the moment he gets back to his tribe he is laughed at for cleanliness and neatness, and allows his hair to grow uncombed and uncared for. It is said that if an Indian child keeps his hair short until he becomes a man there is little danger of his remaining the blanket or other evidences of a lack of civilization. This is a characteristic of the Indian race and has been spoken of as an evidence that the tradition concerning strength in the hair which prevailed in the days of Samson has been handed down to this day in this continent."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE TRUST AFTER NO-TO-BAC.

Estimated That Half a Million Tobacco Users Will Be Cured in 1914 by the Use of No-To-Bac, Causing a Loss of Many Millions of Dollars to Tobacco Manufacturers.

CHICAGO, March 24.—[Special.]—It was reported today that a large sum of money had been offered the proprietors of the cure for the tobacco habit called "no-to-bac," which is famous all over the country for its wonderful effect. This offer, it was said, was made by the tobacco trust, which is now in the market and stop it, because of its injury to the tobacco business. Mr. H. L. Kramer, general manager of the no-to-bac business, was interviewed at his home, 45 Highland street, and when questioned promptly said: "No, sir; no-to-bac is not for sale to the tobacco trust. We just refused a half million from other parties for our business. Certainly no-to-bac affects the tobacco business. It will cure over a half million people in 1914, at an average saving of \$50 which each would otherwise expend for tobacco, amounting in round figures to \$25,000,000. Of course tobacco manufacturers and dealers lose the gain of the party taking no-to-bac. Does no-to-bac benefit physically? Yes, sir. The majority of our patients report an immediate gain in flesh, and their moods are saturated systems are cleansed and made vigorous. How is no-to-bac sold? Principally through our traveling agents. We employ over a thousand. It is also sold by druggists, wholesalers and retail throughout the United States and Canada. How are patients assured that no-to-bac will cure? It has been found that it has cured in the past. We absolutely guarantee three boxes, costing \$2.50, to cure any case. Failure to cure means the money back. Of course there are failures, but they are few, and we can better afford to have the cure fail than to have the cure fail. We publish a little book called, 'Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away,' that tells all about no-to-bac, which will be mailed free to any one desiring it by addressing the Sternberg-Rendley Co., 45-47 Randolph street, Chicago.

A Strange Suit.

An Oklahoma merchant carelessly allowed a few castor beans to get mixed with his oats. He probably thought nothing of it at the time, and sold the oats to a stable-keeper. Several of the horses to which the grain was sold sickened and died. Veterinary surgeons said it was the result of eating the castor beans. The stable-keeper sued for damages and the careless grain dealer was compelled, by order of the court, to pay \$500.

Crossing the Atlantic.

Usually involves seasickness. When the waves play pitch and toss with you, strong induced may be the stomach that can stand it without revolting. Tourists, commercial travelers, fishermen, and others who are constantly crossing the Atlantic, find that the stomach is the best remedy for the nausea experienced in rough weather on the water. Nervous and weakly travelers by land often suffer from something akin to this, and find in the Bitters the surest remedy. No wonder, for the stomach is the seat of so much trouble, and it is entirely closed so obstinate that it may not be overcome by the prompt and thorough remedy. Equally efficacious is it for chills and fever, kidney and rheumatic troubles and nervousness. Emigrants to the frontier should provide themselves with this fine medicinal safeguard against the sea sickness and effects of climate, hardship, exposure and fatigue.

"Dressed."

Aunt Maria—And how were the ladies dressed, Carrie? Carrie—Why, aunt, I'm astonished! Ladies are gowned, not dressed. The word "dressed" is only used in good society in reference to food.—Boston Transcript.

A House in a Fleet.

Let the mother become sick and helpless, and the house is all in disorder. When both father and mother are down, you may as well close the shutters. Orders are brought out of chaos often very easily, and Mrs. John Malin, of South Butte, Mont., Feb. 17, 1893, found an easy way out of her difficulties, as she writes thus: "My husband and I took very bad rheumatism from severe colds, and my arms were so lame I could not raise them to help myself. I sent at once for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and before the bottle was half empty I could go about my work. My husband became so lame he could not get out of bed. Two and a half bottles completely cured him. I will always praise St. Jacobs Oil, and you may use this as you see fit."

By the Use of an Electric Door-mat.

Just invented, a storekeeper or housekeeper can leave the door open with safety. When a visitor steps upon the mat an electric bell rings.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured.

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous lining.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for each case of Deafness (not the result of colds) not cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

W. L. POTT, CHICAGO, ILL.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take no Substitute for Royal Baking Powder. It is Absolutely Pure.

All others contain alum or ammonia.

\$4 to California.

This is our sleeping car excursion on the Phillips-Book Island Tourist Excursions from Chicago to Los Angeles and San Francisco via the scenic route and Oregon. You can go with Phillips, the best of all excursion managers, for he has each party accompanied by a special agent who goes the entire trip with patrons. These personally conducted excursions leave Chicago twice a week, Tuesday and Thursday.

We have also a daily tourist car service via our Southern route, through the beautiful Indian Territory and Fort Worth to Los Angeles and San Francisco. The tourist car rate via this route, the same. Apply at Rock Island ticket office, 104 Clark street. John Sebastian, G. P. A., C. & N. E. & P. Ry., Chicago.

SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE

is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption. It is the best Cough Cure. 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00.

"Twinkle, twinkle little star," you are indeed beautiful, but not half so lovely as the bloom on the cheeks of all young ladies who use Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

For Gutta Serena.

Another substitute for gutta serena has been discovered in South America, being in the form of a fluid of solidifying properties. It is insoluble in water, and hardens and softens with cold and heat. It will retain any molded shape, and can be cut into very thin sheets, and will take the minutest impression upon its surface. It is derived from a plant growing wild in the Caucau district.

FOR THROAT DISEASES, COUGHS, COLDS, etc., effectual relief is found in the use of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." Price 25c. Sold only in boxes.

Appreciative.

A housekeeper who has been employing an old washerwoman for several months was surprised to see her appear the other day in a hat trimmed heavily with crabs.

"Why, Julia," she asked, "is any one belonging to your family dead?"

"No, no," was the reply, "but one of my best customers gave me this hat, and I don't want her to think I don't 'preciate nothin'."

The Revolution

Of medicinal agents is gradually relegating the old-time herbs, pills, draughts and vegetable extracts to the rear and bringing into general use the pleasant and effective liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs. To get the true remedy see that it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all leading druggists.

SAN FRANCISCO telephone girls will be required to wear a uniform dress of dark-blue or black.

EARLY CORN OVER A FOOT LONG.

Salzer illustrates in a colored plate a new early corn, a giant of its kind, and offers \$200 in gold for the largest ear in 1914. In addition to this early Giant corn, which yielded in 1893 110 bushels per acre, he has over twenty other prolific field corns. He has the best fodder corn in the world. He is the largest grower of farm seeds, such as oats, barley, wheat, millet, potatoes, etc., in America. Fifty kinds of grasses and clovers.

If You Will Cut This Out and Send It With 15c to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive a large package of above Giant corn and his mammoth catalogue.

Farm Renters May Become Farm Owners.

If they move to Nebraska before the price of land climbs out of sight. Write to I. Francis, G. P. and T. A., Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb., for free pamphlet. It tells all about everything you need to know.

SEE "Colchester" Spading Boots ad in other column.

FIFTY—All Fifties freed by Dr. Kilmer's Great Kidney Cure. You may find it in every drug store. Treatise and \$2.00 bottle free to 25 cases. Send to Dr. Kilmer, 101 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

TRY THE CURE FOR RAY-FEVER

A cure is applied to each nostril and in 10 minutes the patient is free from the disease. Send to Dr. Kilmer, 101 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

SKIN Eruptions

and similar annoyances are caused by impure blood, which will result in a more dreaded disease. Unless removed, slight impurities will develop into serious maladies. SCROFULA, ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM ARE THE RESULTS OF

Bad Blood

I have for some time been a sufferer from a skin eruption, and have tried many remedies, but have not found relief. I have now taken your "Bad Blood" medicine, and have gained twenty pounds and my skin is clear. I am feeling quite like a new man.

JOHN A. SALZER, Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ASTORIA, O.

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Radway's Pills

